

This is the very specimen upon which the additional note given above is based. This note was written by Linnaeus himself when he (at that time living in Holland) and his bosom friend Gronov elaborated Clayton's notes on the flora of Virginia prior to 1739.

For this reason the Claytonian plant which Linnaeus himself knew has the only claim to the name *Pinus canadensis*. Since the Linnaean description is definitively that of the hemlock while the Linnaean citations are a mixture of names referring to the two species (*Tsuga canadensis* and *Picea canadensis*) the former is the only clear element in the concept of the Linnaean species and should determine the application of the Linnaean name. Under the circumstances it seems "unfortunate," not that Linnaeus placed the reference to the Flora Virginica under a specific description drawn up almost verbatim from the Gronovian name cited under it, but that he included in his species the plant of Miller which in the three features distinctive of the hemlock spruce ("foliis linearibus obtusiusculis submembranaceis") is utterly at variance with the description given by Linnaeus of his *Pinus canadensis* — i. e., *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr.

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A MANUAL OF THE GRASSES OF ILLINOIS.<sup>1</sup>— This manual gives descriptions of 63 genera and 204 species with keys to the genera and to the species. An introductory account of the structure of grasses includes the morphology necessary for the student who wishes to undertake the study of the family. Each species is illustrated by a figure of the spikelet and a few by a figure of the inflorescence or by a habit sketch of the entire plant. The drawings are somewhat impressionistic but nevertheless will be very helpful to the student.

The work is based upon a study of specimens and is not a compilation, a fact which differentiates this from several other articles dealing with local grass-floras. The descriptions are as untechnical as consistent with precision. The keys are artificial but thereby more usable by the amateur for whom the book is intended.

Appended to the descriptions of the species are notes on habitat, distribution, and economic value, and a detailed list of specimens.

The author studied the important local collections including that at the Field Museum, and also visited the National Herbarium. The work shows every evidence of careful investigation and in both form and substance is a model for a local flora.— A. S. HITCHCOCK, Washington, D. C.

<sup>1</sup> The Grasses of Illinois by Edna Mosher. Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 205: 261-425. 1918.

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